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# NEWS AND NOTES

A Summary of Important Events. WILLIAM HALLER, a prominent Socialist, died at Cincinnati on the 1st. Tire Indiana Senate defeated Local Option Law by a vote of 23 to 25: the

Mar. A. W. Sopen has been appointed & Iron Mountain Railway.

THE President, on the 1st, issued a session at noon on March 4. THE Apportionment bill, passed by

the House, was not acted upon by the Senate, and therefore tailed to become a law. FERNANDO WOOD was a member-elect of the Forty-seventh House, and a special

election will be held in his district to choose GOVERNOR FOSTER commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of John Weish, who was to have been hanged at Fre-

mont, O., on the 4th. A TELEGRAM from Chili announces that Don Francisco Calderon has been elect- from Evanston, by which fifty-five lives will ed Proritional President of Peru. Peace negotiations will probably be resumed.

JAY GOULD and party left St. Louis on the 1st by special train for a tour of inspection over the railway lines controlled by him in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkan-

SECRETARY SHERMAN, on the 3d, formally tendered to President Hayes his Evansion. . resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury; in order to take his place in the

A Dunian telegram of the 28th says Mr. Hearne, land agent to the mother of the late, Lord Mountmorris, was fired at by two men, near his residence at Ballinrobe, and mortally wounded. He received six

THE public debt statement issued March I shows a decrease in the debt for the month of February of \$11,843,155. Cash in the Treasury, \$263,208,176; gold and silver Marietta, Ga., on the 4th, for a criminal ascertificates, \$64,25,740; certificates of de- sault upon a young white girl. posit outstanding, \$7,965,000; refunding certificates, \$782,750; legal-tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$15,520,247, less amount estimated as lost or destroyed (\$8,375,934), \$7,144,413.

the white inhabitants are leaving as fast as sewer within its limits and its site is honeycleaned in a quarter of a century.

THE Minnesota State Capitol at St. Paul burned on the night of the 1st. The fire broke out while both Houses of the Legislature were in session, and the flames spread so rapidly that some of the lawmakers had to escape by means of ladders. The building was burned to the ground, entailing a loss to the State of about \$100,000. besides the destruction of the Historical and Suprema Court Library, which can not be altogether replaced. The State records and trust bonds were stored in fire-proof vaults and thereby saved.

THE Irish landlords, in consequence of the passage of the Coercion bill, are taking united action for evicting defaulting tenants, and will endeavor to supply their places with Protestant tenants from Ulster and elsewhere. The eviction of Rev. Patrick Hurley, the parish priest of Kilkoman, Kings County, has created no little consternation. Other evictions are now of daily occurrence. The League has issued a circuthroughout Irgiand, asking the details of all evictions since January 1.

A LATE Dublin dispatch says: The police are very active making arrangements for arrests, and lists of persons have been prepared for immediate presentation to the Viceroy. The Land League will not be interfered with so long as it keeps within reasonable bounds. Owing to the near approach of enforcement of the Coercion biil, several persons from the other side of the Atlantic disappeared from Dublin. The Feuian element there is considered contemptible, and the authorities know everything connected with it.

had got upon Brush Creek bridge, which is a Hown tenses, about one hundred feet long, when the bridge gave way with a crash. The engine went over the bridge safely and did not leave the track at all. The derrick car also passed aver the bridge, but left the rails immediately afterward and went a hundred feet into the ditch, where it lay, wheels up. The tool car, which was next, hung for a moment on the edge of the break, then fell, followed by the caboose, which fell on the top of it, and the passenger coach, which fell on top of the caboose. The passenger coach had been attached to the wrecking train for the purpose of conveying the wounded to Brookfield. Nearly all the peowounded to Brookfield. Nearly all the people on the train were in the caboose, and this fact accounts for the loss of life. When the passenger coach fell upon the aboose the latter was crushed to splinters, only the floor priation bills and the Japanese Fund bill. A derstood by the statement that of all who went down in the wreck only Mr. A. J. Carter, Superintendent of Bridges, and two other persons escaped death or injury. The following is a corrected list of those killed and injured. Six persons were killed, viz.: F. Lock, A. Jury, Geo. Swick, John Connors, W. S. Hallett, and Dr. O. H. Wood. The wounded are Geo. Wenzel, F. Tabler, M. M. Hunter, Dr. Wm. Rear, H. Carter, Wm. Huse, J. Moorehead, James Conway, James Cloud, D. Fitzgeraid, James Nolan, James Doyle and M. McGrail. remaining intact. Its dreadful effect is un-Conway, James Cloud, D. Fitzgeraid, passage without debate. No farther objection passage without debate. No farther objection being made the House first proceeded to vote upon 322. Rejected—yeas, 119; nays, 132. A vote was then taken on 319. This number was fatally injured.

### PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

MR. MICHAEL BOMPIT, partner of the firm of E. Z. Simon & Co., Shreveport, La., was killed on the 2d, while sitting in his store, by the falling of a wall of an adjoining building which had been partially destroyed by fire a short lime previously. The falling bricks crushed in the roof of the Simons store, carried away the second floor, and the whole mass fell upon Mr. Bonpit as he was sitting at his desk, burying him beneath tons General Manager of the St. Louis, Southern of debris. He was dead when extricated, a and was probably instantly killed.

CHICAGO has had another small-pox. scare, growing out of the discovery of the proclamation convening the Senate in special fact that for some time past five persons have been down with the dread disease in the building No. 2105 Archer Avenue, occupied by Henry Pickart as a beer salcon. The matter was kept secret, as confessed by The disease has spread to the adjoining

saw-mill, at Melville, Henry County, Ind.,

clock on the night of the 3d in the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company's Coal Mine No. 2, at Alma, Wyoming, three miles probably be lost. At the time of the explosion there were fifty Chinamen and five white men in the mine. From the time of the explosion till 3 a. m. no relief could be afforded the doomed men, and the mine slope was on fire at the time. An entrance was finally effected and fifteen Chinamen were taken out alive, but all were badly wounded and are likely to die. No white men were saved. The explosion shook every house in

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred at the Turret Powder Works, on the northern shore of the bay, opposite San Francisco, on the 4th, by which two Chinese were killed, five other Chinese badly wounded and two white workmen severely hurt. The buildings were blown to atoms.

THE Italian bark Aguo, bound from Antwerp to New York, was wrecked off the western end of Coney Island, during a severe gale on the 4th, and only one man out of a crew of fifteen was saved.

PINK PRATT, colored, was hanged at

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FEB. 28 .- The Senate adopted the confer-

ence report on the Legislative, the Post-office and the Indian Appropriation bills ..... The THE Sandwich Islands are being devastated by small-pox and other epidemic diseases. At Honolulu a panic exists, and mehts to the Ever and Harbor kills. The House passed the Sandry Civil Appropriation bills and agreed to the conference reports on the Indian and Post-office Appropriation bills. Mr. Regan (D., Tex.) moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendto the River and Hari to-174 to 66. An attempt to take up the Fundpossible by sailing vessels, the mail steamers refusing to land or take on passengers. The logies upon the late Bepresentative Fernando sanitary condition of the city is represented as being most wretched. There is not a MARCH 1.-In the Senate, Mr. Eaton. from the Committee on Foreign Relations, recombed with vaults that have not been, ported back sundry bills and resolutions recsideration of all these subjects, thinking time had not arrived when Congress should express an opinion in regard to any particular route. The request of the committee was complied with. The Senate agreed to the conference reports on the River and Harbor and the Fortification report of the Mississippi River Commission, as referred to the Committee on Commerce was referred to the Committee on Commerce. A report was made and adopted confirming the right of Mr. Acklen to his seat in the contested case of the Third Louisiana District. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was agreed to. The Funding bill occupied the attention of the House for the most part of the session. Mr. Tucker (D., Va.), who kad charge of the bill, demanded the previous question upon concur-(D., Va.), who kad charge of the bill, demanded the previous question upon concurrence in the Senate amendments, which was carried, after considerable fliibustering on the part of certain Republicans, led by Messrs, Conger and Robeson, the vote being 13 to 60, Messrs, Anderson, Belford, Cannon, Dick, Dannell, Trylor (O.), and Washburn voted with the Democrats in the affirmative, while the Greenbackers voted in the negative with the Republicans. The opponents of the bill the Republicans. The opponents of the bill then endeavored to secure consideration of various amendments in order to send the bill back to the Senate, but they were uniformly voted down. The House took a recess until Wednesday, the Funding bill thereby mainlar to the Secretaries of branch Leagues taining its precedence over all other busines MARCH 2 .- The Senate took up the Sundry

Senate Committee added \$2,119,000 to the bill as it passed the House. An amendment appropriating \$3,950 to reimburse the President the amount paid for expenses of the Louis ann (MeVeigh) Commission of April, '77, upon which a separate vote had been requested by Mr. Conkling, was considered, and gave rise to quite an interesting debate. Mr. Reck read letters addressed to the House Committee on Appropriations by Secretary Sherman, staring the President had paid the amount advanced by the First National Bank of New York City, and giving an itemized list of expenditures of the Commission, aggregating the total of the amendment. He admitted in reply to Mr. Maxey the appropriation, if made, reply to Mr. Maxey the appropriation, if made would not be in pursuance of any law, as there was no law to warrant it. He thought, how-ever, it would look like a small piece of busi-A WRECKING train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was dispatched from Brockfield, Mo., on the morning of the 1st to the assistance of a regular passenger train, previously ditched, near Bevier. The relief train was compased of two wrecking cars, a caboose, and one passenger car. There were on the train a number of railway employees, surgeons and citizens of Brookfield. It had proceeded a short dictance and had got upon Brush Creek bridge, which is a Howe tenses, about one hundred feet long. the previous day's session, and the Funding bill was passed without division. The Defi-ciency bill, the last of the appropriation ciency bill, the bills, also passed.

Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Beck said the

Senate Committee added \$2,119,000 to the bill

FEB. 3 .- The Senate passed the Approresolution of thanks to Vice-President Wheel-

was received with some applause on the Republican side. Killinger was the only Republican who voted in the negative, while the following Democrats voted in the affirmative: Beltzboover, Bickmell. Coffroth, Felton. Hill. Hutchins, New, Richardson S. C.), Rvan (Pa.), Tillman, Wise and Wright, Mr. Cox then stated he intended to abide by the will of the majority, and though he would vote against the bill, he would perform his dute and proxent it in the proper shape. The bill then passed—yeas, its, mays, lit, and provides as follows:

Section h. That from and after the 3d of March, 1883, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 319 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5; California, 6; Colorado, 1; Connecticat, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 10; Hinois, 20; Indians, 13; Iowa, 10; Kansash, 3; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maysachasetts, 12; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 3; Minnesota, 3; Minnesota, 4; Minnes

a yland, 6; Massachus-etts, 12; Michigan, 11; innesota. 5; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 14; cbraska, 3; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; cw Jersey, 7; New York, 33; North Carolina, Ohio, 21; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 28; hode Island, 2; South Carolina, 6; Tennes cupied by Henry Pickart as a beer saleon. The matter was kept secret, as confessed by Pickart, from fear of injuring his business. The disease has spread to the adjoining house.

The boiler in Charles Horrence's saw-mill, at Melville, Henry County, Ind., exploded on the 3d, killing instantly L. N. Martz, and injuring several others.

A FATAL gas explosion occurred at 9 cyclosy on the aight of the 2d in the Resky 10; Texas, 10; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 4; Wisconstin, 8.

The gains and losses of the several States by the Apportionment bil are; Gains-Arkansas, 1, California, 3, Georgia 1, Hilmois I, I can 1, Hilmois I, I can 2, Mississippi I, Missischuseutts I, Michigan 2, Minnesota 2, Mississippi I, Missischuseutts I, Mehristan 3, Kentucky I, Massichuseutts I, Michigan 2, Minnesota 2, Mississippi I, Missischuseutts I, New Hampshire I, Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 4; Wisconstin, 8.

The gains and losses of the several States by the Apportionment bil are; Gains-Arkansas, 1, California, 6; Texas, 10; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 4; Wisconstin, 8.

The gains and losses of the several States by the Apportionment bil are; Gains-Arkansas, 1, California, 3, Georgia I, Hilmois I, I com 1, Lovens, 1, Lovens, 2, Missischuseutts I, Michigan 2, Minnesota 2, Minneso

MARCH 4 .- After an all-night's session, in which the last of the appropriation bills was nally disposed of, at 5:30 a. m. the Senate took a recess until 9:30, soon after which galleries were thrown open to the holders tickets to witness the inauguration cere-ionies....The House met at 10 o'clock, and amediately protests were entered by several tembers against the placing of soldiers in-tend of civil offic rs to guard the doors of stead of civil officers to guard the doors of the Capitol. It was explained that the sol-diers had been called upon to reinforce the police, and was due to an inadvertence on the part of the Sergint at Arms. A resolution was officed by Mr. Hutchins, de-ciaring that "the p asing of armed men at the doors of this Capitol is without authority of law, a breach of the privileges of this House, and a restraint on the liberties of the citizens, which should be condemned and directing which should be condemned, and directing the speaker to cause their instant removal from the approaches of this hall." Mr. Conger from the approaches of this hall." Mr. Conner moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected—26 to 12. Then, it being 10 minutes to 12 o'c ock, Mr. Hutchins stated that he would ask no mather action on his re-solution. The rules were suspended, and, Mr. Cox having taking the chair, Mr. Conger said it was with pleasure he was permitted to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and iendered to the House. I. Randail

dne and tendered to the Hon. S. J. Randall, Speaker, for the ability, fairness and courtesy with which he has presided over the deliber-ations during the Forty-sixth Congress.

This resolution was adopted, the only negative vote being cast by Mr. Young, of Obio.

negative vote using tasks arrived. Speaker Randall, who had resomed the chair, said:

"The work of this Congress is done. Before uttering the final words of its adjournment, precedent justiles a few appropriate reflections. In 1874 the Democratic party, after a long interval, obtained control of this House. With the close of this session it is again in a minority. At the outset it had to face a financial crisis almost unparalleled in our history. Labor unemployed, trade depressed, commercial disasters wides; read, gloom everywhere; it stopped extravagance, established economy in the Administration, restored confidence, and now with gladness it beholds the Republic launche lona career of unexample approperty. the Government at a discount. It leaves the credit of the United States better than ever before, and unequaled in the money markets of the world. It has witnessed the removal of sectional district and the restoration of per-fect unity within our borders. It has given birth to an era of fraternal concord. Men of birth to an era of fraternal concord. Men of all classes and every section seem now to strive who shall best serve the common weal. With the expenditures of the Government lessened and the payment of interest reduced, the crowning triumph of the Democratic Ad-ministration was the effort to refund the public debt at three percent. (Slight singhter on the Republican side.) I am sincerely grateful to the members of the House, of every side, for the vote of thanks with which they have favored me. I am sensible how mach I ows to the generous forberance and active good will of my fellow members. Thrice elected to an exalted postion, it may be personal pride for me to remark that dur-ing all those services no decision of the Chul has been overruled, but it is of higher imporand the rehown much more enduring to the House of Representatives, that its fair fame for that entire period is unstained. Members have differed widely, and yet, manifestly acting from a deep conviction of duty, they have won mutual esteem. For myself, I shall retire from the Speaker's chair with no unkind feeling toward a solitary member. Wishing feeling toward a solitary member. Wishing you one and all a safe return to your homes, it only remains for me, in obedience to the man-dute of the Constitution, to declare this House [Applause on the

### LATE NEWS ITEMS.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD sent to the Senate, on the 5th, the following nominations for Cabinet officers, which were unanimously confirmed without reference or roll-call; James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of

William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury. Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General. Thomas L. James, of New York, Postmas-ter-General.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior. Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of

William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR occupied the chair of the Senate on the 5th. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution extending to Winfield | ing from it that feature that makes it, as it now S. Hancock the privileges of the floor during is, a banking system free, upon the same his stay in Washington. Adopted unanimously. The nominations of the President for Cabinet officers being received, the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

Ex-President Haves and family left Washington by special car, on the 5th, en route to their Ohio home. At Severn Station, twelve miles from Baltimore, while rounding a curve at a high rate of speed, the train came into collision with another train of empty passenger cars, drawn by two locomotives, also running at full speed. The inevitably bring serious embarrasseffect of the collision was to throw the three ments and disaster to the business of the locomotives into the ditch, each a shapeless | country. Banks of issue are essential instruwreck. The first and second passenger-cars were partially telescoped together. The car occupied by ex-President Hayes's family was the fifth in the train and escaped uninjured, although its occupants were pretty badly shaken up. J. stantly killed, and some six other passengers occupying the first car were more or less intured. Of the train men, John Oliver, a baggage-master, was killed; Harry Freeburn, engineer, fatally injured, and several others

seriously hurt. GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN, on the 5th, peremptorily removed from office St. Louis Police Commissioners Finney and Moffet, the Governor's previous polite request for their resignations having been unheeded.

#### The Funding Bill Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March B. The following is the message of President Hayes, vetoing the Funding bill:

To the House of Representatives: Having considered the bill entitled "An aco facilitate the funding of the National debt," am constrained to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following statement of my objections to its passage: The imperative necessity for prompt action, and the pressure of public luties in this, the closing week of my term of ffice, compel me to refrain from any attempt to make my fully satisfactory presentation of my objections to the bill. The importance of the passage at the present session of Con-

to which deject on is made, is not an essential part of a refunding measure. It is as follows: of July, 1881, the three-per-cent, bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for National Bank circulation, or as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with such banks, but when any such bonds, deposited for the purpose aforesaid, shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association destinated by the Secretary of the future, sacredly reserving whatever has been gained to Liberty and Government during the same shall have the right to subfor the safe keeping and prompt payment of stitute other issues of the bonds of the ing the century. Our people are determined United States in lieu thereof: provided, that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe keeping of the public money, and in case the bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within thirty days after interest has coased the coased that the high court of war by an ecosed the coased the coased the coased the coased that the high court of war by an ecosed the coased that the high coart of war by a coased the coas est has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to liabilities and proceedings on the part of the the Revised Statutes of the United States; and provided further, that Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled 'An act fixing the amount of United States notes and providing for the redistribution of National Bank cur rency and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed, and Sections 5, 159 and 5,160 of the Hoyl-ed Statutes be and the sam are hereby re-enacted."

Under this section it is obvious that no additional banks will hereafter be organized, except possibly in a few cities or localities where he prevailing rates of interest in ordinary siness are extremely low. No new banks can be organized, and no increase of the capial of existing banks can be obtained, except by the purchase and deposit of three per cent. onds. No other bonds of the United States can se used for that purpose. The one thousand villions of other bonds recently issued by the United States, and bearing a higher rate of by crest than three per cent., and, therefe e, : hetter security for the bill-holder, cann t, after the 1st of July next, be received as security for bank circulation. This is a radical change in the Banking law. It takes from the banks the right they have heretofore had under the law topurchase and deposit as security for their circulation any of the bonds issued by the United States, and deprives the bill-holder of the best security which the banks are able to give, by requiring them to deposit on an every yield its fullness of blessings and bear richer fruit with the coming rearry and bear richer fruit with the coming years. No doubt the great change has caused a serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable, but those who resisted the change should remember that in our institutions there was no middle ground for the nesting. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings to long as the law or its administration places. onds having the least value of any bonds issued by the Government. The average ate of taxation of capital employed in banking is more than double the rate of taxation opon capital employed in other legitimate mainess. Under these circumstances, to amend the Banking law so as to deprive the anks of the advantage of securing their notes the most valuable bonds issued by the Government will, it is believed, in a large part of the country te a practical prohibition of the organizing of new banks, and prevent existing banks from enlarging their capital. National Banking system, if coninued at all, will be a in the hands of those aiready engaged it, who may purchase Government the three-per-cent, bonds, prior to next July. To prevent the further organization of banks is to put in leopardy the whole system by takterms, to all who wish to engage in it. Even the existing banks will be in danger of being driven from business by the additional disad-

vantages to which they will be subjected by In short, I cannot but regard the fifth sec tion of the bill as a step in the direction of the destruction of the National Banking system of our country, which, after a long period of business depression, has just entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The withdrawal of currency from circulation by the National Banks and the enforced winding up of the banks in consequence, would ments of modern commerce. If the present emcient and admirable system of banking is broken down, it will inevitably be followed by a recurrence to other and inferior methods of banking. Any measure looking to such a result will be a disturbing element in our financial system. It will destroy confidence financial system. It will destroy confidence Wyman Young, of Shamokin, Pa., was in- and surely check the growing prosperity of the country.

Believing that the measure for refunding the National debt is not necessarily connected with the National Banking law, and that any Refunding act will defeat ats own object if it imperiled the National Banking system or sethat section 5 of the bill before me would if it should become a law, work a great harm. I herewith return the bill to the House of Representatives, for that further consideration which is provided for in the Constitution.

# PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

His Inaugural Address.

Fellow-Citizens: We stand to day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perlis, but crowned with the trimmph of liberty and love. Before continuing the onward march, let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and rendw our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled.

It is now three days more than a hundred, years since the adoption of the first written donstitution of the United States—the Articles of Confederation and Perpetsal Union. The new Republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonies were struggling not only against His Inaugural Address.

the passage at the present session of Congress of a suitable measure for refunding the National debt which is about to mature is generally recognized. It has been urged upon the aftention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in my last annual filessage. If successfully accomplished, it will secure a large degrease in the annual interest payments of the Nation, and I carry uly recombend that if the bill before me shall fall, another measure for this purpose be adopted before the present Congress adjourns. While, in my opinion, it would be wise to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to offer to the public bonds bearing 3% per cent, interest in aid of refunding, I should not deem it my duty to interpose my Constitutional objection to the passage of the present limit it is fifth section provisions which, in my judgment, seriously impair the value and tend to the destruction of the country. This system has now been in operation aimost twenty years. No by stem of the country. This system has now been in operation aimost twenty years. No safer nor more beneficial tanking system was ever established. Its advantages as a business are frue to all who have the necessary capital. It furnishes a currency to the public which, for convenience and security of the bill-holder, has probably never been equaled by that of any other banking system. Its notes are secured by deposit with the Government of interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The section of the bill before me which relates to the National Banking system, and to which deject on is made, is not an essential to the Mational Banking system, and to which deject on is made, is not an essential to a refuse the first of the constitution came at last under the tremendate which deject on is made, is not an essential to a refuse the constitution came at last under the tremendate which deject on is made, is not an essential to the first of the constitution now covers an area fity times greater than that of the original thirdeen states, and the population fix wenty times greater than that of 1780. The trial of the Constitution now covers an area fity times greater than that of 1780. The trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendate of the Mational Banking system, and the population of their mariners and the genulity of rights of their mariners and find equality of rights of their mariners and find equality of rights of their mariners and the genulity of rights their mariners and in the seas. Under this constitution twenty five State-houses have been add to the Union; with Constitutions and the firm and enforced by their own citizens to secure manifold blessings of local and self-government. The jurisdiction of their mariners and their marin good government, and now, at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its list, the three-per-cent, bonds autorized by the first section of this act bail be the only bonds receivable as security. tered their will concerning the future admin-istration of the Government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the paramount duty of

nptroller provided for in Section 5.2% of the people. This decree does not disturb the Revised Statutes of the United States; and autonomy of the States, nor interfere with any hetit stirleemany of the Union. The will of the Nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended Constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaim-ing liberty throughout the land "to all the in-habitants thereof."

habitants thereot."

The elevation of the negrorace from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1776. No the adoption of the Constitution of 1776. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beheichen results upon our peope. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relations which wronged and enfeobled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five millions of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming years. No doubt the great change has caused as long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizenship. The emanchated race has already made remarkable progress, with has already made remarkable progress, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear. They have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundation of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and e.mal promen. So far as my authority can dequal pr tend they shall enjoy the full and equal pr tection of the Constitution and laws.

tection of the Constitution and laws.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities the negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true it is no palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil. It is a crime which if persisted in will destroy the Government itself, and suiside is not a remedy. It in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangic our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the unnost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or salety to the States or to the Nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong til each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballet free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter can not be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that larks and hides in the sources and fountain of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure this disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole beirs of the sovereign with the measure for refunding as National Banking law, and that any refunding act will defeat its own object if it in periled the National Banking system or secondly impaired its usefulness, and convinced hat section 5 of the bill before me would, it should become a law, work a great harm, herewith return the bill to the flouse of Repesentatives, for that further consideration, herewith return the constitution.

Total and the sole heirs of the sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by vice, the full of the Republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures, which mark how dangerously the tide of liliteracy has arisen among our voters and their children. To the South the question is of supreme importance. The responsibility for the existence of slavery does not rest upon the South alone. The Nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the filteracy which it has added to the voting population. For North and South alike there is For North and South alike there i

their resignations having been unheeded. The Governor's action is based upon the recent report of the Grand Jury, which animadverted quite severely upon some of the official actions of the Commissioners named.

The island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean, at the north entrance of the Bay of Naples, has been visited by a terrible earthquake. At Cassa Macciola 800 houses were demelished, and 110 dead bodies had been taken out of the ruins with others remaining yet uncovered. There was considerable loss of life in other parts of the siland.

The Governor's previous points for the first resignations having been unheeded. The Governor's action is based upon the recent report of the Grand Jury, which animadverted quite severely upon some of the official actions of the Commissioners named.

A SCHOOL-TEACHER in Berks County, Pa., has whiteped fifty-eight pupils and had fights with severteen fathers since November 1. During the holicays he breaks colts and hunts wolves.

The estimated rent of the new building on the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, New York, will net to its owners the princely sum of \$180,000 a jear.

The Governor's action is based upon the recent report of the Station and the Constitution. For North and South alike there is hunt one remedy. All constitutional power of the Nation and of the Saving Industry to Interest and all constitutional power of the Nation and of the Saving Industry the Nation and of the Saving Industry the Nation and of the Saving Industry to Industry the Nation and of the Saving Industry to Industry the Nation and of the Saving Industry the Nation and of th

esten or we may retard, but we can no revent, final reconcillation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable ver-dict? Enterprises of the inglest importance to our mond and material well-being myste us to offer an ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of Liberty and restored Union win the grandess yftendes of peace.

The prospe, ity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitol seasons have done much to secure it. But they have not done all. The preservation of public not done all. The preservation of public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully obtained by the administration of my predecessor, has enabled our people to seems the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afforded the only asfe foundation for monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently be lieve that arring metals can be made between the leading commercial nations which will scene the senseal need both metals. Congress though provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of civilization. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasdjustment should be made that the purchas-ng power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt paying power in all markets of the world. The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and United States notes has hear sustained by the necessities of war, but such purer should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsorye reularion. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money.
If the holders demand it the promises should
be kept. The refunding of the national debt
at a lower rate of interest should be accomhed without compelling the withdrawnlot national bank note, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on the financial question during long service in Congress, and to say that time had experience his strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the Government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

tion to prevent.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the Government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half our people and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the Government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the beneat of commerce, oit should give to the tillers of the soft the lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are rap-dly making us industriously independent and are opening to capital and lalor new and prof-imble fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior water-ways our harbors and great interior water-ways, and by an increase to our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing slip-canais or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently materied to warrant us in extending preguniary aid. The subject is one which Government, with a view to thorough protec tion to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessor, "I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to astert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-occane canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national inter

The Constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any laws respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative ambority of Congress, and hence the General Government is responsible for any violation of the Cen-titution in any of them. It is, therefore, a reproach to the Government that in the most populous of the Territories a constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. tional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of markind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice. In my indement Congress, while respecting to the ultermost the conscioutions convictions and religious scrippes of every citizen, ought to prombit within its jurisdiction all craminal practices, especially of this class which destroys family relations and endangers the social order. Not can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usure in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the National Government.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law for the good of the service is all, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the tection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power, against the waste of time and the obstruction of public business cause by the inordinate pressure for place, and for Congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several Executive departments and pieseribe the grounds upon which removals shot be made during the terms for which the in

cumbents have been appointed finally, actir always within the authority and the innit the people.

It will be the purpose of my administration It will be the purpose of my administration to maintain antherity in all places within its jurisdiction, and to enforce obed ence to the laws of the Union. The interests of the people demand economy in all the expenditures of the Government, and require honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that offices were exceed, not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters. but for the service of the Government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to as sume the great trust which you have commit sume the great trust which you have sommitted to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this Government in fact, as it is in law, a Government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriorism of Congress and of those who may share with me the tresponsibilities and duties of the Administration. And upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great ye ple and the Government, I reverently invoke the support and blessing of the Almighty God.

The Insurgration Ceremonies.

# The Inauguration Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, March 4. All Washington was out at an early hour, notwith standing the stoun, and men, women and children were hurrying through the snow and slish from every direction, all latent on reaching from stivants avenue to a times the inaugural procession, or the Capitol, to be present at the ceremonies to take pilice there.

At about II o'clock the procession, under command of Gen. Sherman, moved toward the Capitol, Pennsylvania Avenue for its whole length being jamined with spectators. The military and civic display was the finest ever witnessed at the National-Capital. The various divisions marched along the avenue according to programme, and at half-past II the head of the procession passing around the Scattle wing, reached the eastern front of the Capitol. The Presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the Scattle wing, and the President elect arcsompanied by the Vice-President elect and Senators Pendleton and Thurman, entered the building and proceeded to the Vice-President's room, where they remained till 12 o'clock.

At 10:30 a. m. the Senate Chamber was thrown open to the ticket-holders and the galleries were soon filled. The arrival of Gen. Hancock, escerted by Senator Blaine, was the signal for tumultuous applause. He took his seat at the left of the chair. Soon after Gen. Sheridan came in and he was also loudly cheered. The Diplomatic corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court occupied seats immediately in front of the chair.

The President Inyes and President elect Garacid, All Washington was out at an early hour,

The Presidential procession, headed by President Hayes and President elect Garacid, finally entered under the exect of the com-mittee, and two manutes later was followed by Vice-Tresident-elect Arthur, in charge of a sub-committee, all present in the char-

er rising upon each occasion. Vice-President-elect Arthur was then intro-

Vice-President-elect Arthur was then intro-duced to the Senate by Vice-President Wheel-er. Hodeliverciths usual formal address and then took the oath of office.

After witnessing the administering of the oath to Mr. Arthur, Mr. Garlield was escorted to the east portice of the Capitol and there assented to the oath of office which was im-pressively read by Chief-Justice Waite. Loud applause sainted the new President, who modestly awaited with slightly flushed face the subsidence of the cheering, and then read his inaugural address.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. MOREONIO

THERE are fifty kinds of flowers growng in the Arctic regions which are to be in found nowhere else. They are most of them of a white or yellow color.

A PARIS manufacturer claims to have liscovered a process for substitut leaves of the eucalyptus tree, which in burning emit a delicious periume, for tabacco leaves in making eigers.

A PHILADELPHIA man has invented a born method of supplying beacon lights with compressed gas. The apparatus will keep a beacon light going for two months, and will automatically regulate the light. The gas used is made from crude petroleum, and costs twenty cents a thousand.

In 1869 Johannia Swammerdam wrote lan of the butterfly in a caterpillar and could make the change of the caterpillar pro-ceed slowly, so that he could produce a a creature half butterfly and half caterpillar. The experiment was performed in the presence of the Duke of Tuscany,

SHIP RAILROADS have a precedent in Germany, where vessels of sixty tons capacity are carried overland from the upper to the lower part of the Elbings all Oberland Canal, in West Prussia. This ship railroad has been in successful operation for over sixteen years, but when the idea was first broached it was ridiculed by everybody. HEven then, however, there had been a precedent for the scheme in a road over our Alleghany range, on which four-ton canal boats

A LECTURE by Dr. O. J. Lodge, deliverey at the London Institution, shows in a very intelligible way the relation between electricity and light. The lecture was for the most part expository, and traced generally the steps by which Clerk Maxwell arrived at the almost certain conclusion that light is an electro-magnetic disturbance, with some of the startling results which that statement implies. A prediction of what seems already theoretically possible, and may be soon practically accomplished, was advanced by Dr. Lodge—the transmission of views and pictures by means of the electric wire, was the walt man

#### PITH AND POINT. no bain better

QUITE a number of young women have recently been killed while coasting! Young man, if you have a good girl don't let her slide.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

Two of the elephants wintering in Bridgeport were taken with the chills, and four gallons of whisky were given each. An elephant with the chills is bury News.

WHEN you meet a man with a fancy pair of seissors in his vest-pocket, you may set him down as a dry-goods clerk or an editor. If his clothes are line and fashionable, you may know he is not an editor .- Waterlag Observer.

O protoplasm! O bioplasm! O mystic depths of the unknowable! Herbert Spencer has the dyspepsia and it was brought on by eating peanuts. " Thus does philosophy fail us in the most common interests of life while unfolding before us the illimitable.—Boston Post.

The last words of a dying photographer—"Now keep very still."—Detroit
Free Press. Those of a dying ferryman—"I'm going over the river."

Steubenville Herald. Those of a dying barber—"I'm going to make a dye."—
Richmond Baton. The printer's—"This is my last take ""—Verkers Gusette. The is my last take."-- Fonkers Gazette. The editor's-"All out."-New Haven Register.

"I've brought this thermometer back," said a down-town man as he threw the instrument on the counter of a hardware store. "There isn't a member of my family that can tell the time of day by it, and I guess the thing's ran down. It hain't ticked a solitary once since I've had it. Don't you have any keys for 'em?" and because a young woman who was buying a pair of scis sors snickered, he turned red in the face and left the store, muttering something about "new fangled ideas being nuisances."-New Haven Register.

SHE stood on the curbstone so charming, All dressed in a neat suit of blue;
And she looked far above all earth charming,
So gentle, angelic and true.

But there came by a lumbering wagon, With wheels spiashing mud all about; And it left her with not a dry rag on, And wiped all her innocence out

For I heard—no, I'll never reveal it—
A word that was naughty and tart;
And I buttoned my coat to conceal it—
In the depths of my grief-stricken heart. man OI yetherale W - Boston Courier.

### Mistook the Signal.

A well-known engineer on the U. P. who has a slight impediment in his speech, had an interview a few days since with his Division Superintendent, the nature of which gradually leaked out and became a source of considerable fun for the boys. The story goes that on a recent run his engine had a collision with a cow, resulting disastrously to the animal in question. By a disastrously to the snimal in question. rule of the railroad company such accidents must be reported by the engineer and conductor in writing, and for some reason the engineer forgot his daty on this occasion, until he was summoned before the railroad magnate for private,

investigation. "Mr. --," said the Superintendent, how is it that you failed to report the killing of a cow on your run of such a

"I d-d-d-don't remember any su-s-s-such accident," replied the "knight of the foot-board, scratching his head thoughtfully. "Well, you certainly must have killed # //

a cow on that run, for it was reported in due form by the conductor," insi the Superintendent. "N-n-n-no, I d-d-d-didn't," said the

engineer. gineer.

Now just think a moment and see if you can't remember it;" said the persistent interrogator.

"No, I ki-ki-can't remember ki-ki-killing any c c-cow. I d-d-do remember stri-striking one, b-b-but I looked Woot of the wi-wi-wi-wi-window and s-s-saw her laying on her b-b-back, by feet" (motioning with his hands) "to go ahead, and I to-to-took it to mean that

she w-w-w-s all right." He was warned not to be too sure of such signals in the future .- Omaha Bee.